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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. ALL THE POWERS WATCH MOROCCO'S CRISIS WITH ANXIETY.

The New Ruter Beginning to Cut Of Menda -A Brief Reign of Terror in the Land-The Birth of a Fature King of England May Seen Be Proclaimed - The Tortes Pon't Wast Dissolution Just Yet-A Great Beal of Baggage Stolen While In Transit in Italy-Prevalence of the Morphine Habit Among Well-te-do People.

LONDON, June 16,-Nothing for months has se seriously aroused the apprehensions of the powers of Europe as the death of the Sultan of Morocco the other day. The reason is that this large country at the entrance to the Medperranean holds what is really the most impertant strategical position in the world. The power which secured the Moorish harbor on the St. a t of Gibraltar would control the enpanes to the sea much more completely than pesible from the heights of Gibraltar. Engand would, of course, be most menaced by archange in the control of the Moorish term rr, and it may be said without heeltation that I' France had attempted to use an oppor tunity to gain new rights under the change administration, as was feared, for a day or two after the dramatic despatch of her fleet to Moorish waters, she might do, war with Engand would have been almost inevitable. The progress of events, therefore, is being watched

th the greatest anxiety throughout Europe, No one now pretends that England could sentrol the entrance to the Mediterranean by means of the Gibraltar works. The lack of a barbor there makes it impossible. A diplomat of high authority in such matters said to me arday that if it became expedient Engand would pro ably offer Gibraltar to Spain san immense bribe to secure the formation ch a proposal would be of great practical advantage to England, although it would untoubtedly arouse a storm of sentimental protest. Spain would naturally be eager to acon any reasonable terms, the restoration of the famous stronghold. The present indistions are that no immediate crisis will arise

from the change of rulers. latrigues with the new Sultan are suspected os all sides. The boy ruler has begun vigorously and has indeed shown a degree of zeal worthy of his remantle elder brother, who is known as the one-eyed decapitator. Three executions were placed to his credit yesterday. To-day's score is put vaguely at "several. The youngster may yet make a name for

The Madrid correspondent of THE SUN tale. graphs to-day that the two or three days' interval between the death of the Sultan and the proclamation of his successor were, according to the national custom, a period of bloody anarchy. The Moore call it "the day of vengeance." Disorders, pillage, murder, and rioting raged throughout the land. Family fouds were fought out, individual and tribal vendettas were savagely waged, the weathy and Jews were pillaged by those who during the life of the Suitan had been oppressed by them, and the accumulated resentments and revenue of years were satisfied. It was practically a violent mixture of the Old Testement jubil e and the Roman slave day. Murders and other crimes committed in this period are unpunished.

Lord Rosebery made a public speech the ther night, but, contrary to some expectatims, did not utilize the occasion to justify his waership of ruce horses. There is, in maye reason to fear that the Prime Minister ha stiff-necked sinner, and that he will even be found at Ascot next week in company with the Prince and Princess of Wales and other notorious offenders against "the Nonconform ease his conscience by devoting his Derby wincharitable purposes, like Baron Hirsch, although a glimmer of remores may, perhaps, be detected by exceptionally setimistic Puritage in the announcement that see the inmates of the Epsom poorhouse a selectantial diamer in celebration of the victory of Ladas. The protests of various religious odies against the sin of gambling and horse racing continue to swell the Prime Minister's mail but such replies as have been thus far made by him show no sign of regeneration.

All England is awaiting with loyal eagersees the momentous announcement which is bourly expected from the White Lodge, Richment. If the birth of a future King of Engsere to be extravagant. The health of Prinnow officially issued are all favorable. No stracuer is allowed to approach within half a mile of the White Lodge, and the Duchess still spends much time daily in the delightful gar-

The indications are stronger than ever that the Conservatives are mere anxious than the Liberals to avoid the Immediate dissolution of Parliament. There is reason to believe that there is truth in the rumors of an agreement sending between the parties for shaping legis-lation during the remainder of the session. bematter has gone so far that it is reported that a dozon or more Tories are already assigned to the duty of abstaining from voting.
If accessary, to prevent a Government defeat by reason of the defection of the Irish, Welsh, er Scotch members. The reason for this s tuation of course, is that the Conservant Barrow act hope for success by more than a narrow act hope for success by more than at present and such a success would be less desirable than the continuance of the status quo. If such a compromise is made it will be with the understanding that a general election shall occur early next year.

dens and parks in the neighborhood of the

wisked city. Men are making vulgar wagers

as to whether the tiny newcomer will be

Although Miss Johnson has beaten all her male competitors in this year's mathematical tripos at Cambridge, the general work of impreving the higher education of women apstated to the indifference of those dire esseeraed. The Association of Women Lecturers, particularly, is on the verge of bankrustoy and will coase to exist unless, by the end of this month, its patrons subscribe a testain sum of money. The association has been patronized by aristocratic faddists to any extent, but the interest in its deings rapidly vanishes when a call for cash is made.

On the other hand, women politicians have plenty of funds, and were never more active than now. Many big mostings have been held is London and the provinces, which must have cost a lot of money, and the largest gathering of the series will take place at St. Jamus's Hall on Tuesday under the presidency of the Countess of Carlisle, who is probably the ablest woman in public life in this country. This activity is due to the belief in an early general election because there is no immediate need to bring pressure to bear on the House of Commena the hope of introducing a Female Suf-frace bill at this session having been aban-

Three years ago the Italian Government, riel ing to urgent representations from nearly every country in Europe, made a vigorous offort to alop the exatematic robberies on railroads, which had attained the dimensions of a astional search. The depredations were traced to an organized gang composed mainly of railroad servants well equipsed with false hays of every known pattern. The robbern Bere duly tried and sentenced. For a couple

of years after that travellers were able to move about Italy with no more than normal risks, gage in transit recommenced, and have

now reached a scale equal to that of 1890-91. The members of the new gang are carrying on their operations in the most impudent manner. Trunks are opened on route, rifled of their more valuable contents, and carefully relocked. Occasionally they are taken out of the cars at intermediate stations in order that they may be examined at greater leisure by the confederates. Until

but last autumn the systematic thefts of

recently the thieves had kept their felonious

hands off the mails, but they are now stealing

registered letters by wholesale, and this darlog

development will probably prove to be their

undeling, for complaints are pouring into Rome from foreign Post Offices, and the Gov-

ernment is bound to take effective action.
The military tournament, which closed this

week, has been the most successful of the long

in the question, what becomes of the large profits annually resulting from the great

show. The original idea was to devote the money to the relief of distress among old

soldiers, and the Duke of Cambridge was

graciously appointed distributer thereof.

From the first he insisted upon having the

money handed over to him, and, as the tourna-

tion of the Commander-in-Chief, the managers

had no option but to comply. Since 1880 the Duke has received £27,500, and he has steadily

refused to give any account of its spending

beyond the general statement that it has been

riven to the Boyal Cambridge fund for old and

disabled soldiers, a badly managed institution

which spends more morey in administration

It has now been discovered that scarcely a

penny of the £27.500 has been spent in the

way intended, as it is the Duke's ambition to

Royal Cambridge fund. Meantime the old and

build up an endowment fund of £50,000 for the

disabled soldlers are being sent empty away.

The obstinate old Commander-in-Chief will

not even discuss the matter with any one. He

treats any question on the subject as a slight

upon his honor as a Field Marshal and a Frince

of the blood royal, and hints at courts martial.

Some newspapers have gone the length of sug-

gesting maifeasance, in the hope, appar-ntly,

action for libel, but so far they have failed to

The rumor that the law courts are about to

be troubled with a painful case involving the

honor of a well-known and respected family

threa ens to revive the controversy as to the

prevalence of the morphine habit in the upper

and middle classes. The doctors say the vice

s quite as prevalent as it was five years ago,

and this is amply confirmed by the advertise-

ment columns of the daily newspapers. Every

issue of that eminently fashionable organ, the

Morning Post, for instance, contains numerous

notices of institutions in which the victims of

morphine and other drugs are treated and of

nurses skilled in the management of such patients. The saddest feature is that such ad-

The French Presidental campaign continues

to be waged chiefly by clandestine intrigue. A

great number of Senators and Deputies favor

closing the session on July 13 in order to give

them an opportunity to eas vass their constitu-

encies preparatory to the Versailles congress

The death of Lord Coloridge will offect a

sumed that Sir Charles, now Lord, Russell

number of interesting changes. It is generally

will become Lord Chief Justice. Sir John Rig-

by, Attornoy-General, will have the refusal of the post of Lord of Appeal, and Solisitor-Gen-

eral Reid will be promoted to Attorney-General

The peerage never fell so disastrously upon

any one as on Bernard Coloridge, the eldest

son of the late Chief Justice. It means for him

the audden close of a most promising career,

and practical ruin. His father's estate is worth

less than £2,000 annually, which is utterly in-

adequate to the dignities of his rank. The new

peer succeeded in developing a most success-

ber of the House of Lords. The theory is that

the highest appeal court, and cannot there-

ore appear as an advocate in that or any in-

ferior court.

London looked seasonable yesterday for the

first time this year. The long spell of bleak weather gave place to a balmy atmosphere,

ionable throng. Dresses were gay and bright,

almos, garish. The new alliance is rose color

and mulberry. Leaders of fashion say that

Mr. Sargent is responsible for the present

nersley last year in pink magenta, and it be-

came not only fashionable, but dominant. The effect still continues, for plenty of colors that

The Board of Idiots who control the London

schools will, at the present rate of progress, finish with their circular regarding religious

instruction about the middle of the next can-

the Teachers' Association, prayed to be relieved from implanting the prescribed dectrine

of "the separate existence of three persons in

the Deity, or the doctrine of vicarious sacri-

fice." The Board decided not to recognize the

l'eachers' Assoc ation, but to act on each ap-

lication separately.

News by mail from St. Petersburg and other

More than 3,000 teachers, composing

seream are now seen in Hyde Park daily.

gaudy taste in colors. He painted Mrs. Ham-

and Hyde Park became crowded with the fash

ful practice as a barrister. He must abandon

vertisements are rarely applicable to men.

f provoking the old martinet into bringing an

than in relief.

draw him out.

in October.

ment could not be held at all without the sanc-

series, a fact which has revived public interest

Three neres of flame lit up the New Jorsey shore, just opposite Chambers street, at half

past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was hardly a minute's warning; only a puff of smoke that quickly became a tremendous solumn, illuminated from beneath by a mass of flame, leaping from building to building with a speed so great that hundreds of men in the place had barely time to drop everything and save their lives by running for the shore or umping into the river.

From the river it was a magnificent spectacle, of the place. The ferryboats stopped in their plodding course; steam yachts from up the stream eams puffing down in the wake of the fleet Vamoose, which led the way; from the bay the Myndert Starin, loaded with aightseers, steamed up opposite the con-fingration; scores of small boats filled the river, and from the Jersey shore, like black ants when the ant hill is disturbed came a lock of energetic tugs, that ran to and fro, turning their powerful hose on the burning woodwork and towing other boats out of danger.

When the flames had died down it was found that from slip to slip for 300 feet the fire had swept away every shed and building and all of the dock itself except the piles on which it stood. The docks and buildings were those of the Central Stock Yard and Transit Company, and the buildings were used as abattoirs, sheep peas, and offices. They were frame buildings, and went down like straw before the flames. The burnt space lies between Harsimus Cove and a small alip south of the Erie ferry slip, next to which stands the big Erie grain elevator. For half an hour it was a question whether the elevator would not go, too, but the fire engines, many of which were unable to get near the flames owing to the contracted roadways on the docks, kept it drenched with water and so saved it. The fire stopped just short of the silp, having covered a space 300 feet wide and more than 600 feet in depth in

places. How the fire started no one knows. It began in the main building at the southern end of the docks, about 30 feet from the river. This building has a frontage of 100 feet, and the longest part was 600 feet deep. North of it stood sub-sidiary sheds, which might as well have been the same building as far as the fire was concerned, and south of it the Berwynd White Company's coal treatie. The first to notice the fire was James McCarty, the watchman, who sawamoke at the south side of the building. He ran to the nearest fire alarm, and before he could return the flames were running up the shed with wonderful speed. The building is used as a combination slaughter house, fat-rendering establishment, oil factory, and oflee building. Those in the offices got out before the off caught and ran along the dock north until they could turn and get in to land.

north until they could turn and get in to land. Then the flames reached the second storr and with a great burst aurged up through the roof. It was then that the locemotives in the 'ennsylvanta station with one accord shrieked from their whistles a strenuous call for aid. Added to their clamor sounded the deep hass of the ferrybeats. Out from across the river came answering calls, as swift little tugs churned through the water toward the burning buildings.

Heores of other tugs of the Pennsylvania and Eric railroads rushed out from shore and atticked the fire from in front. Hardly had the fire leared to the shed adjoining the main building before a cordon of tugs had their hose in its face fighting pluckily every inch of its advance. The wind was directly off shore, and from time to time the boats would turn their hose on each other when flaming brands from the buildings threat each to burn them.

It was little that the boats could do, even

parts of Russia show that the recent wholeheard of.
At the last man jumped a young mannamed Keily ran out of the other end of the huiding, and sprinted along the string piece of the dock to the north, over the very course which the other man had so nearly met his death.

The wind had julied for a mement and the names rose straight up. With his face turned toward the river he ran a spendid race for his life. sale arrests were caused by the growth of the loctrines of Liberalism, not Nihitism. majority of the victims are persons of the higher, well-educated classes, who have been ismanding, by means of a manifesto, greater freedom of the press, representative institutions, and such rights as are enjoyed by the other nations of Europe. The bestowal of dictatorial powers upon Gen. Tcherevin is re-

garded as proof that the outburst of dissatisgarded as proof that the outburst of dissatis-faction is more widespread than the author-ties are willing to acknowledge.

The project to build a railroad to the top of the Jungfrau, 13,668 feet high, is likely to be carried out, if the Swiss Govern-ment approves. This will be the meat amb-tic a scheme of railroad building ever under-taken. The promisers effer to spend \$20,000 to build an observatory at the summit and man it, if the Government grants the concession.

MINTH'S ARMORY AFIRE AGAIN.

Some Damage to Uniforms, but the Ninth Has Still Got That Armory, A fire that started in the hay loft over Ackervesterday afternoon threatened to destroy the Ninth Regimentarmory, but didn't do it. company rooms and part of the drill floor of the regiment extend over the stable. The fire

regiment extend over the stable. The fire worked its way through the floor into the company rooms but it didn't reach the drill floor above.

This is the fifth time within ten years that the building, in which the Ninth has its headquarters, has been on fire, and resterday it had the closest call of all. Major hill, the armorer, and his assistant bergeant higgin, were in the building when the fire was discovered. In the company rooms were the new uniforms with which the regiment has been supplied. They were in lockers, and, with the exception of a few uniforms in D and it rooms, they were uninjured. All of the hay in the stable loft was 'unned and about \$500 damage was done to the armory. The building belongs to the Paran disvens estate.

Watch the Numbers on the Mesorder. Watch the Numbers on the Mescarder.
The New York Recorder has invented a most ingustous plan by which it distributes dully a percentage of its earnings among its readers. Every oper of the Recorder is numbered differently in red into on the first page by an automatic machine, and those cultiled to the money are identified by the number of the Recorder that they beaught the day before. For further amplantion, ease the Recorder, Mr. Rosensteed of UV East 110th attreet was one of the focusation of UV East 110th attreet was one of the focusation of UV.

THREE ACRES OF FLAME.

THE CENTRAL STOCK TARDS OF JER. BEY CITY BURNED UP.

Mare than Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Bestroyed-One Man Missing - Several Narrow Escapes - Kelly's Thrilling Race for His Life-As Area 800 Feet Wide by 600 Feet Beep in Ruins-Many Sheep and Cattle Burned,

boats would turn their hose on each other when faming brands from the buildings threatened to bur: them.

It was little that the boats could do, even though a score of them were fighting side by side against those flames. It was evident that the docks and all on them were doomed from the first, but they got there none too soon for another and more important service.

In the fat-rendering rooms, at the very corner of the dock, eight or ten men had been at work. They either did not know of the fire or falled to realize their danger until the flames had jumped from the main building to the sheds and were blowing out over the narrow space of dock that was their only chance of reaching the shore. The Delawars, one of the Pennsylvania tugs, was already playing its hose on the building when the men ran out and gathered at the head of the dock, where the smoke and einders were least dense. The Delawars's men shouled to them, but the furious roar of the fire drowned all other sounda.

Presently one of the men started along the dock northward, and she diding his face with his arms plunged into the column of smoke that was essening out. A tongue of fire licked out as he disappeared.

A moment later he staggered out again, beating the air with his hands in the agon's of suffocation. His companions ran to him and helped him back, and it was evident that no man could reach safety on that side. There was but one thing to do: that was to jump.

The Delaware had polked her nose close up to the dock. Other tugs were near, and as the men jumped, one by one, they were picked up or swam to the opposite deck. As far as is known none of those who jumped does her nose close up to the dock. Other tugs were near, and as the men jumped, one by one, they were picked up or swam to the opposite deck. As far as is known none of these who jumped does not have how jumped to death. Up to a late hour last night he had not been heard of.

The wind had juiled for a moment and the flames rose straight up. With his face turned toward the river he ran a spendid race for his life.

All along the line of tugboats the men shouted and oursed at him for a fool and begged him to jump into the water, but he kept on.

A hundred feet shead of him was safet. A line of fire shot out in front of him and he shrunk back, but gathering himself together he leaned through it and disappeared in a black mass of snoke. From every tug boat the men straining their eyes to catch a sight of him, and as he appeared at the further end blinded and staggering, but still running pluckly, they raised a fremendous cheer that was heard above the crackling and roay of the fire by the crowd in shore, who returned it with a will.

Near where Kelly came out. Tom Mitchell, the rowboat ferry boy, had just out away two cattle boats to let them drift from the burning dock. He saw skelly and shouted to him.

"Here, come this way. Here's a boat. Pit take you over."

Kelly turned, ran to him, and fairly fell into the little ferryboat, blackened, schrished, and half suffocated, but uninjured.

As Mitchell rowed him away the dock where they had stood began to burn, and the cattle hoat lurilington, an old ferryboat which Mitchell he don't had time to cut loose when he freed the others, began to burn.

The cabin was well a blaze when the tug Charles funyon ran into the slip, now denewith snoke, bumped against the old ferryboat got a line on her and towed hor out a spectral craft of fire, in o open water, whose three other tuge turned their hose upon her.

Inch by inch they fought the fire down, and though the cablu soon fell in, thohuli and machinery were saved, and it he passing ferry boat whistied suprovals as they dodged around the Burlington and her savior tug.

By command of Fi e Chief Breanan of the Pennsylvania Kallroad Company, who is also a Vice Commissioner of Jarsey (ity, all the tugs that out of danger, the persistent tugs went beach to their apparently hopeless task of playing on th

fast spreading inward, and the huge coat trestle at the south made a royal highway for them. At the first sound of the roaring whistless a dozen men who were at work in the sheep pens back of the dock started out.

A young man named George lirew, who was in the lead, auddenly changed his course and turned to the left, calling to his companions:

The sheep pans, Open the sheep pens and drive the sheep in.

Five hundred sheep in a single huge pen were directly in the path of the flames.

George Harringten, Will and Cooper Donnelly, and several others followed Brew to the pen, where the terrified sheep were bleating pitcously and striving to find a way out.

The small opening to the pen rendered the task of driving them out a most difficult one, and before the men could get more than half of them out the flames were close upon them, and they had to run for it.

The last of the sheep to get out were abiane, and the hands and arms of two of the men were burned. In the main bulicing on the second floor, beyond any possibility of ald, were hundreds of sheep and lambs, all of whom were burned to death.

Man others were lost in the sheafs, and estimates of the loss of live stock vary from 750 to 3,500. Some eatile also were burned.

Owing to the narrow, long wooden passageways the firemen were badly hampered in their work, and only a few of the engines were able to get within reach of the flames.

To put out the fire wasout of the question; all they could do was to hold it in cheek, and it is only due to the firemen to say that, considering the dis dvantages under which they worked, they did good work, and kept under heavy streams of water-every threatened point.

At about five minutes before 6 the main building fell in, and ten minutes later the fire was a stationary within bounds covering the dock from slip to slip and reaching back about 1600 feet.

DOU feet.

Here the firemen held it, keeping it back from
the rear sheds, and checking the destruction
of the coal treatle. A lot of coal and freight
cars near the treatle were after before they
could be dragged out, and they were left to

cars near the treate were could be dragged out, and they were left to destruction.

By it o'clock the flames, though still holding the greater part of the dock, were well under control, except in one particular, whereby the firemen were kept hard at work.

Underneath the dock the stringers had caught, and the flames, creeping insidiously along, kept bursting out here and there in the most unexpected places.

Wherever a little puff of smoke shut up from hetween the planks the firemen would pry up the heavy floor with axes and bars, and thrust the hose down underneath where the fire was running along only two feet above the surface of the river.

the hose down underneau a waste the are was running along only two feet above the surface of the river.

It looked at B o'clock as though the whole dock would be so weakened as to necessitate rebuilding.

All estimates of the loss are of necessity vague. The conservative men believe that \$500,000 will cover the loss on the buildings, but others place the damage at \$1,000,000.

The chief interest in the Central Stock Yard buildings and docks is owned by J. H. Bherman & Co., Senator J. R. McFherson, and the Pennsylvania kaliroad Company.

D. H. Sherman & Co. also lose neavily in live stock, and other large losers are M. J. Lally, H. Heilbrun & Co., and Wilkerson & Sherman. Insurance will cover much of the loss.

The agents who insured much of the property are woodward, Sherwood & Ca. of Montgomery street, Jersey City. A great deal of valuable machinery was destroyed.

Itumors that two men had been burned were spread late in the evening, but men who were in the burned buildings up to the last say that every one is probably safe except the missing cook.

The ruins are full of bodies of sheep and

cook.

The ruins are full of bodies of sheep and cattle, which, half seen through the smoke and flames, bear a dreadful resemblance to human bodies.

GEN. SPENCER SUES FOR DIFORCE, And Names Stephen Van Brunt and Charles

TRENTON, June 16.-Suit has been begun in the Court of Chancery by Gen. Bird W. Spen cer for divorce from his wife, Fannie J. Spencer, on statutory grounds. Stephen Van Brunt and Charles Bussell are named as co-respondenta. Gen. Spencer's petition was filed on April 11, and Mrs. Spencer has until July 16 to

nie her enswer. In his petition Gen. Spencer says he was married to Fannie J. Spencer on June 9, 1889, in the city of New York, and that she continued to live with him until March 25, 1892; that they resided in New Jersey from April. 1872, until about July 5, 1802, when his wife took up her residence in New York c tr. and the petitioner continued to reside in New Jerser, and still resides here. The petition sets

"That the said Fannie Spencer, since her marriage with your petitioner, and on different days in the months of July and August, 1880, and on different days in December, 1880, and on different days in January, 1891, in the days in the months of July and August. 1893, in the city of New York, in the State of New York, committed adultery with one Stephen Van Brunt, and on different days in the months of July and August 1803 in the city of New York, in the State of New York. committed adultery with one Charles liussell." The petition adds that Gen. Spencer has not lived with his wife since the discovery of her

unfaithfulness, and continues: "He therefore prays that he may be divorced from his wife for the cause aforesaid, accord-

"He therefore prays that he may be divorced from his wife for the cause aforesaid, accerding to the statute in such cases made and provided, and may have such further and other relief as may equitable."

This petition is signed by Thomas M. Moore as solicitor for ten, bysacer. In the affidavit attached Gen. Spencer swears that his complaint is not ade by any collusion between him and the defendant in said petition for the purpose of dissolving their marriage, but in truth and good faith for the causes set forth in the petition."

Citation was issued on April 12 and Sheriff's Dep ty F. E. Townsend of Passaic county reported that Mrs. Spencer was not to be found in New Jersey. Thereupon an order to serve notice by publication was made on May 15. Four days later the affidavit of John M. Campbel was filed in the Chancery office.

Ile awore that he had served a copy of the notice personnilly on Mrs. Fannis J. Spencer by delivering the same to her at her residence. 121 West Eighty-second street, New York city, its was acquainted with Mrs. Spencer while she lived in Passaic, and knew that she was the wife of Gen. Eird W. Spencer.

It is usual for the defendant in a divorce case to wait until the last day allowed by the Court for filing the answer. When Mrs. Spencer's answers are filed the case will be referred to one of the Vice-Chancellors for trial. In case no answer is filed, reference will be made to a master to take the proof offered by the petitioner and report to the Chancellor.

Gen. Spencer is Inspector-General of Rifle Practice in the National Guard of New Jersey and is prominent in military and political circles. He is President of the Pown Council of Passaic, and President of the State Board of Italiroad Commissioners, Fresident of the Town Council of Passaic, and is now a capdidate for the Congressional nomination on the Republi an ticket in that district. He is 48 years of age.

Gen. Spencer and his wife agreed to separate two years ago, bince that time Mrs. Spencer has lived in New York and Passaic, and

Mrs. Spencer said last night that the action employ of her hustand had tried to bribe her servants to perjure themselves in his interest. The Gearral had induced her to sign a paper some time ago, which he informed her was purely a business matter relating to her property and making an allowance for her, but she afterward learned that she had signed atticles of separation and imitting her income. Afterward she signed another paper the contents of which she was not familiar with at the time, but which abe subsequently learned reduced her income to se small a sum that she could barely live on it. 

What Not 5,000,000 Yes? CHICAGO, June 16.-The new school census shows Chicago to have 1,563,766 population.

JUDGE W. W. PHELPS DEAD. THE END CAME AT 1:50 O'CLOCK TRIS MORNING.

He Regained Consciousness for a Few Min-utes Testerday Afternoon and Bade the Members of His Family Good-by. Englawood, June 17.-Judge William Walter Pholos died at 1:50 o'clock this morning.

He had been unconscious since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Just before that he was conscious for a few minutes and recognized the members of his family. He knew that his end was near, and bade

them all good-by. There were present at the deathbed Mrs. Pheips, his daughter, the Baroness Von Rottenburg, and his sons, Sheffleld and Capt. John J. Phelps, and Dr. Lusk, one of Judge Phelps's classmates at Yale.

William Walter Phelps, though known for many years as a representative Jerseyman, was born in this city of a New England family which traces its ancestry back to William Phelps, a brother o' John Phelps, who was Oliver Cromwell's private secretary. William Phelps came to this country in 1630 and settled near Simebury, Conn. From generation to generation they were farmers, until John J. Phelps, father of William Walter Phelps, came to this city and became a merchant. Politics, too, ran in the family from the time of Cromwell, and William Walter Phelps's great-grandfather represented the Simsbury district in the Connecticut Legislature for thirty consecutive terms. John J. Phelps and his cousin, Amos R. Eno, came to this city as young men, and afterward, entering into partnership as Eno. & Phelps, were the owners of the larges' dry goods business here and grew rich. John J. Phelps was one of the organizers of the Delaware, Lackswannand Western Railroad Company and its was President. He left the built of his great property to William Walter Phelps. William Walter Phelps was born on Aug. 24, 1830, in Waverley place. He was a student at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, which itoscoe conking also attended, and was prepared for college at a private school at Bridgeport, Com. He was ready for college at 15, but his health failed, and he pent a year at home. It was at this time that his father moved into the great house at 197 Madison avenue, then one of the handsomest terms. John J. l'helps and his cousin, Amos

houses in this city. Mr. Pheins entered Yale College when he was in his electronial to the control of the intervening time he had been unable to use his eyes in study, and a great part of this time he spent in a visit to Ireland, tramping around among the villages. He was still unable to use his eyes upon his return to Yale, but kept up in his studies by having a fellow student read to him. He won the Tewnseand premium, Bishop Berkeley's prize for Latin composition, and other honors.

During that time he was at Yale he met and fell in love with a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, to whom he was married on the evening of his graduation. The couple spent a year and a half in termany, and upon their return Mr. Pheins entered Columbia College Law School. He graduated from there in 1863, and was the valedictorian of his class. Before he was 25 he had a large law practice in this city. He became counsel for the Rock island and the Delaware, Lacks, anna and Western railroads and for the United States Trust Company, the City Bank, and many other corporations before he was 30.

Gov. Reuben E. Fenton offered him a Judgeship, which he refused. His father died in 1863, leaving him estates so large that he gave

Gov. Reuben E. Fenton offered him a Judgeship, which he refused. His father died in
1834; leaving him estates so large that he gave
up his law practice and devoted himself to
their care, to politics, and the pleasures of a
rich man. His winter home was in this city in
the mansion at 197 Madison avenue, but Mr.
Phelis spent much more o his time at his
famous place at Tea Neck Ridge, N. J., where
in an estate of 15,000 acres, extending from
the Hackensack River to the Hudson, his
house was surrounded by 800 acres of park
lands traversed by woodland roads.

Always an enthusiastic Republican, he had
been counsel for his sister's fath r-in-law,
William E. Dolge, in the latter's successful
contest for his seat in the flouse of Representatives, and in 1872 he became himself a
candidate for Congress from the New Jersey
district in which his country place is situated.
He was elected to the Forty-third Congress by
a majori y of 2,715. He rose at one to a high
place as a debater, and was one of the faw men
to whom the House would always listen.
James G. Blaine was Speaker and Thomas C.
Piatt and Stewart I. Woodford were members
of the House. They and Mr. Phelips became
firm friends, and Mr. Phelips became
firm friends, and Mr. Phelips apported Mr.
Blaine unawervingly in the Presidential Conventions of 1870, 1830, and 1894.

The House of Representatives sent Mr.
Phelps, with Clarkson N. Potter and Gov.
Charles Foster, to New Orleans to investigate
the outbreak of the White League against the
Louisiana Legislature. The Legislature was
organized in accordance with their report, and
the carpetbaggers' rule was broken. The city
of New Orleans gave Mr. Phelps a public din-

the outbreak of the White League against the Louisians Legislature. The Legislature was organized in accordance with their report, and the carpetbaggers' rule was broken. The city of New Orleans gave Mr. Phelps a public dinner, and its white citizens have never forgotten him. He was from the beginning an independent thinker, and is this first term in Congress he broke away from his party and gooks and voted against the Civil Rights bill. He declared that it was unconstitutional, and fifteen years later the courts upheld his opinion. The vote cost him his re-lection in 1874. He was defeated by seven votes. He was deleagate at large from New Jersey in the liquibilities an National Conventions of 1880 and 1884. Before the latter date in 1881, President Garfield appointed him United States Minister to Austria, and he served at that court until the following August, His familiarity with the language, the customs of the country, and his liberal mode of life made him a valuable representative of the country. He resigned upon the change of Administration after the death of Garfield. He was numeritately redected to congress from his old district, and served through the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftisth Co gresses, always running shead of his tinket at the cleations. In 1885 he refused to represent his district in Congress longer. In March of Irabit he was appointed by Fresident Harrison as one of the three Commissioners to adjust with the German and English Covernor of New Jersey. In 1888 he refused to represent his district in Congress longer. In March of Irabit he was appointed by Fresident Harrison appointed him United States Minister to Germany Mr. Phelps wrote to Gov. Warts, who had just been elected asking to be appointed to a seat on the banch of the blate Court of Firrors and Appeals. No sea has ever found out why, after filling so many shining places, he should have set his ery on this inconspleuous if the position in New Jersey, but tiow, warts was planted to a the first of court. He was sever and only t

was not rebuilt.
Mr. Pheips's wealth has been estimated at from St. (Mr. (No! to 315, 100, 100). His wife also is rich, her income being suppose! to be about \$15,000 a year. Is leaves three children, John J. Pheips, whose trip around the world in his yeath Brushilde attracted much attention a lew years ago; Sheffigid Pheips, and Marion Pasing, who married Dr. Frank you Southenburg, Under Secretary of the Interior of Geo-

many. Miss Phe'ps was married in Berlin while her father was Minister to that court. Both his sons are graduates of Tale.

Mr. Phelps always retained an active interest in his college and was a leader in the "Young Yale" movement which resulted in giving the alumni a share in the management of the institution. He was at once elected to the Board of Trustees, and has been conlinuously elected ever since. He was a fellow of the corporation of Yale, and had been Vice-Fresident of the Yale Alumni Association. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, President of the Columbia College Law School Alumni Association, and one of the founders of the Union League and University clubs.

ATTEMPT TO KILL CRISPL Two Shots Fired at IIIm in the Street-The

ROME, June 16.-An attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi to-day as he was rid-Deputies. As he arrived in the neighborhood of the Chamber at 2 o'cleck this afternoon a

man approached his carriage and fired two

shots at him from a revolver. Both shots missed their mark, but one of the bullets embedded itself in the side of the carriage. The man, who was not known, and who refused to identify himself, was promptly

bullets embedded itself in the side of the carriage. The man, who was not known, and who refused to identify himself, was promptly arrested and disarmed. Signor Crisol maintained the utmost composure, and gave no sign that he realized his danger.

In the Chamber of Deputies, after Signor Crispl's arrival. Signor Biancherl, the dean of the Chamber, announced to the Deputies that an attempt had been made to take the life of the Fremier. The effect of the announcement was to impel the Deputies to press forward and congratulate the Fremier on his escape, and denunciations of the would-be assassin were heard on all sides.

The Boctal ats joined in the congratulations, which were terminated with a tremendous cheer for the Premier. Signor Crispl thanked the Denuties in a voice filled with emotion, and the cheers were renewed.

Fremier Crispl's assatiant is a carpenter named Faul Hegs. He is 30 years of age and a native of Luge Romagna. He is known to the pelice as an Anarchist. He came to lioms on Thursday expressly to kill Signor Crispl and expressed regret that he was not successful. He carried a second loaded revolver in his pocket, but was selzed before he was able to use it.

The majority of European sovereigns and atta smen have sent messages to Crispl congratulating him upon his escape. All ex escalacer regret that his is was exposed to such imminent danger. King Humbert sent his aide-de-camp to Crispl immediately after the news of the abooting reached the palace. Hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the world have been delivered at Crispl shouse this evening. When Crispl went to the palace to thank the King for his solicitude the enthusiasm of the people along his route was overwhelming. Since the shooting has not appeared for a moment in the street without being greated by cheering crowds.

The map who tried to kill Crispl is known among his Anarchist comrades as Marat. When before the examining magistrate he told a story somewhat different from the one published here this afternoon. He said that his nativ not succeeded.

"Now kill me, and do it quickly," he added.
"I would rather die now than live for thirty
years in your prisons."

Fremier Crispi received a congratulatory
despatch this evening from the German Emperor.

despatch this evening from the German Emperor.

Crispi was riding with his Secretary in a closed carriage when Legs freedathlin. Legs's second revolver was snatched from his hand before he was able to use it. Crispi's ealmness throughout the tremendous ex-itement caused by the shooting was remarked by all spectators.

The crowd attracted by the shots cheered him heartily. Deputy Purilese picked up the first revolver used by Legs and handed it to the police. Premier Crispi drove direct to the Chamber, where, in the President's office, he police had great difficulty in preventing the crowd from attacking the would-be assessin.

CROKER (HIRTERS A SPECIAL TRAIN. Afraid of Missing the Graud Prix-He Has

an Eye on the Berby, LONDON, June 16 .- Richard Croker, who anded yesterday at Queenstown from the steamabin Umbris was so fearful of missing the Grand Prix in Paris to-morrow, that as soon as he reached England he chartered a special train, which brought him to London, He says he will enter three or four of Iroqueis's get for the next Derby.

THEY SUPPORT ABOUT ARIZ.

England, France, and Spain Recognize Him

TANGIER, June 16.-The French, Spanish, and British Ministers have received instructions from their respective Governments to recognize Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco. They are also instructed to ask permission to pay their respects to the new Sultan at Rabat.

TRUSTER ACHERMENHORN'S DEATH. It Came at the Dedication of the Church He

The death of septuagenarian John Schermerhorn of 121 Ashland place, Brooklyn, in the Uties Avenue Tabernacle on Friday night was dramatic. He was a trustee of the church and the oldest of the hirty-eight members composing the congregation, which is independent in its denominational tendencies. The little church has just been completed and the dedicatory services had been arranged for Friday right. The Rev. Dr. M. D. Collins, at the close of his address hydred the members to express their views. The aged trustee arose, and, wi h much emotion, sang two verses of a bymn and then expressed his satisfaction at the success of the church. He closed thus:

"I have prayed for this place a great deal, many times, and at last I see my prayer answered. Lord now let thy servant depart in peace. Lord Jesus, you know it is all right between me and Thee."

He stopped suddenly and, dropping on his face in the pew, immediately expired. The incident was a great shock to the congregation and the services were stopped after the benediction had been pronounced. and the oldest of the hirty-eight members

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S ARMS. He Imports Six Rifles and a Case of Ammu-nition to Protect His Family.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Mail advices have been received at the State Department from Sames up to May 20, and from Hawaii up to Samoa up to May 20, and from Hawaii up to May 31. There had been some fighting near Apia among the natives, but no serious trouble was anticipated. Robert Louis Slevanson, the novelist, who lives at Apia, has imported for the protection of his family six repeating rifles and a case of ammunition.

Minister Willis, at Honolulu, issued a call for a meeting of ditizens of the United States an June 2 to make arrangements for the proper celebration or the Fourth of July. Fitteen men described from the Marion at Honolulu.

MIN AND WIFE ONE PERSON.

It Takes Two to Conspire, 80 Mr. and Mrs. Metser Are Discharged. COUNCIL BLUFFS, In., June 16 .- The case of Mr. and Mrs. Metzer, on trial here on a charge mr. and mrs. Metzer, on trial here on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Dr. Wilhelm was ended restorday by the Court's decision on a unique roint of law raised by the defence.

One person, of course, cannot be guilty of conspiracy. The defence argued that Mr. and Mrs. Metzer are husband and wife, and held in law to be one person consequently it is impossible for them to commit conspiracy. The Court sustained the defence and the prisoners were discharged.

In Cholera Again in Hamburg ! LONDON, June 16.-The Central News corre spondent in Hamburg says: that three cases of cholers and one death have been reported to the Health Board. An efficial statement is auxiously awaited."

Winnebago Indians Mayo a Rain Peace. BLACE RIVER FALLS. Wis., June 16 .- The Winnebage Indians had a big rain dance near the reservation last night. They need rain for their blueberry crep, which is their best harvest. B. & W. M. de W. M. de W. Sentenh. New College-Add Ventuck

QUAY BOUGHT SUGAR STOCK

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE FRANKLY ADMITS IT, AND SAYS HE HAD A RIGHT TO DO SO.

His Last Transaction, He Says, Was on the Day Fixed for the Vote on the Sugar Schodnic Senator Ransom Testifies that His Hon Bought Some Stock on Margin, but He Didn't Know Anything About It Until Thursday Last-All Except Eleven of the Senators Have Appeared Before the Committee-Senator Vest Tells How the Sugar Schedule Was Finally Arranged.

Washington, June 16. - The examination of

Senators was continued this morning by the Senatorial Investigating Committee to ascertala whether they had dealt in augar stock directly or indirectly, or had any dealings with the Sugar Trust during the pendency of the Tariff bill. To-day's testimony began with that of Senator Kyle, who is indirectly responsible for the investigation, through the pretended effort of the visionary Major Butta to bribe him to vote against the Tariff till. Senators McLaurin, Manderson, Mills, Morrill, and Murphy also testified, and they, wi h Mr. Kyle, answered the eight searching questions prepared by the committee in the negative. Senator Smith of New Jersey and Senator Murphy of New York were also before the committee, and both testified under oath that they had never, either directly or indirectly, touched sugar certificates or had anything to do with sugar stocks in the most remote manner. They each answered the questions propounded to them, which are co-sidered by the committee as a veritable drag net, with an emphatie "no."

Senator Murphy testified that he was Chairman of the Democratio State Committee of New York, and when he was asked if he received any contributions from the Sugar Trust he put an end to all further questions on that line by replying in the most good-natured manner: "As Chairman of the State Committee it was my duty to spend the money, not collect it." A general laugh followed this answer, and the investigation terminated so far as Senator Murphy is concerned.

Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania told the committee that he had speculated in sugar stock recently, and he coupled this statement with the assertion that he had a right to do so. Senator Quay's testi-mony contained the only really interest-ing developments of the day. He told the committee that he had not given any information, directly or indirectly, to any one connected with the American Sugar Refining Company. Then Senator Lodge, whe conducted the examination, asked tim if he had bought or sold, directly or indirectly, since the beginning of this session of Congree, any so-called sugar stock or stocks, or stock or certificate of the American Sugar Refining Company.

"I have," was the frank answer. "I have bought and sold, not continuously, but incidentally with other stocks, stock of the American Sugar Refining Company during the last twenty months, beginning, say, twenty months ago. The last transaction, I think, was on the day that was fixed for the vote upon the sugar schedule, when I closed out at some loss to enable me to vote without having any interest in the stock. I had been away a week, and did not know the schedule was about to be voted upon. I have done nothing in it since. I do not feel that there is any hing in my connection with the Senate to Interfere with my buying or selling the stock when I please, and I propose to do so.

Senator Lodge-Have you at any time been connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, or have you at any time been in its employ as attorney, agent, or otherwise? Senator Quay-I have not, and I will say further inasmuch as I have testified that I have dealt in the stock, that I have no acquaintance with either of the Havemeyers or Mr. Searles or Mr. Terrell, and have never met any one, at Washington or elsewhere, who I understood was an agent of the Sugar Trust,

or connected with it; that I have never received any information from any member of the Senate Finance Committee in relation to legislation. I have acted entirely in all sales or burchases I have made without regard to pending legislation.

Senator Davis—Mr. Quay, let me ask you a question. You have been in the practice for years, haven't you, of operating in various stocks upon the Stock Board, more or less?

Senator Quay—Yes, sir, since 1851. Sometimes for two or three years I do not buy sugar atock; sometimes I am very active. I simply have nothing at all to explain, except that I have no relation whatever with the Sugar Truet, had not any participation in the framing of the sugar schedule or in any legislation upon it.

Senator Davis—You were not consulted abous it?

Senator Davis—You were not consulted about it?

Senator Quay—No, sir.

Senator Quay—I sen not acquainted with them and never knew any of them. That is probably a pretty bread assertion. I am very well acquainted with Mr. Harrison of Philadelphia, who was the proprietor of a refinery there which went into the Trust, and he might possibly be in it now. I am not sure about it, but I have never conversed with him in reference to the Sugar Trust.

Senator Davis—You had nothing to do with making up the sugar schedule?

Sonator Quay—No, sir.

Some of the Senators were examined beyond the scope of the prepared questions. A notable example in this particular was the examined not senator some some of the Senator Smith of New Jersey, who was asked to go into details concerning his relations with members of the trust. The reason for this was that the name of Senator Smith, like those of the other Senators examined at length, had been mentioned by previous witnesses. Senator Smith he neserative, and then he was asked about the allegation in the Philadelphia Press that he was present at a meeting in the Arlington Hotel with H. O. Havemear tioned by previous witnesses. Senator Smith answered all the set questions in the negative, and then he was asked about the allegation in the Philadelphia Press that he was present at a meeting in the Arlington Hotel with H. O. Havemeyer and other Sugar Trust men and other Democratic Senators, at which the sugar schedule was arranged. Mr. Smith in answer, retold the story told by Senator Brice, Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. H. Terrell, about how he was: to Senator Brice at his house, and ascertaining he was in the room of Mr. Terrell in the Arlington, weat there and saw him. While he was in the room with Measrs. Havemeyer, Terrell, and Brice, not-ing was said about the sugar schedule, except some unimportant remarks. Mr. Havemeyer had called on him two or three times about the sugar schedule and asked him to see that as a Senator from New Jersey, where the refining industry should its motected. He told Mr. Havemeyer that he was willing it to do what was fair or right by the industry, but he looked on it in a different light from other industries in New Jersey, because it was a truet, and people did not feel that it needed the protection that private interests did. Mr. Havemeyer used nothing but legitimate arguments, and did not remind the Senator of obligations of the Democratic party to the trust.

Mr. Smith also depled the story that Mr. Havemeyer told him that the trust must be protected by the Democrats. He told Mr. Havemeyer that if there was to be a duty on refined, and he told members of the Finance Committee the same thing. He had been at no conference in the Lapitol building on a Sunday, or any other day, because it was a truet, and did not refined, and he told members of the Finance Committee the same thing. He had been at no conference in the Lapitol building on a Sunday, or any other day, because there is a tax or raw sugar there should be one on refined. That has been my beating one in the results of the Democratic Heavy and the sugar schedule was finally arranged. He am wered all the catego local question